FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOCIALIST DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BERLIN

LD301656 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1417 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 30 Aug (ADN) -- On 28-30 August a meeting of deputy foreign ministers of socialist countries was held in Berlin at the invitiation of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which was devoted to the preparation of the 39th UN General Assembly.

Participating in the fruitful exchange of views were delegations of the Belorussian SSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, the Republic of Korea [as received], the Republic of Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the CSSR. A delegation from the CEMA Council also took part in the meeting.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of comradely cooperation and of mutual agreement.

Yesterday Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received the heads of the participating delegations for a friendly talk.

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES KOMSOMOL LEADERS IN SOFIA

AU302001 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov received the leaders of the delegation of the youth organizations of the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, and the CSSR, which are visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Dimitrov Komsomol. The guests were briefed on the experience of our party in the area of the April cultural policy, and the basic trends and mechanisms in the work of the party in using literature and art for the communist education of the people and the youth. The necessity of enriching the forms and means of joint activity of the fraternal youth organizations in this area was pointed out.

U.S. DEPLOYS, USSR TESTS CRUISE MISSILES

AU301715 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Aug 84 p 7

[Milan Rusko commentary in the "Foreign Political Note" column: "The Factor of Equilibrium"]

[Text] In December 1983 the United States began deploying long-range cruise missiles on the land bases of certain West European NATO member-countries. This weapon can fly at a low altitude over terrain, so that radar can detect it only with difficulty. Apart from this, its trajectory need not follow a straight line toward the target, because the missile flies in accord with a program inserted in advance. Production of it is cheaper than of other types of missiles. It can be used not only as a nuclear weapon -- it can also be filled with other kinds of charges. According to the French periodical, LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, the United States is spending about $1.5 billion annually for developing and producing different versions of cruise missiles, which are launched from the ground, airplanes, or ships. This year the missiles will be deployed on hundreds of American ships; this will "enable them to reach targets even 1,600 km inside a country." The United States is planning to install more nuclear charges on cruise missiles than it has to date on all strategic ballistic missiles. The imperialist strategists are once again concerned with realizing plans that would mean the acquisition of a unilateral strategic advantage over the Soviet Union.

That is why it is imperative for the security of the USSR and of the socialist states to preserve the equilibrium, so that the aggressor -- who has time and again demonstrated his strength with regard to the weaker -- will not give reign to his warmongering lust and will not undertake a nuclear attack against the socialist countries.

After exhausting all possibilities, from official declarations up to the negotiations proposals submitted in Geneva to the American delegation, and, after seeing that the United States is not willing to come to an agreement on halting this kind of armament, the Soviet Union had to undertake appropriate countermeasures. As the USSR Ministry of Defense has announced, it is successfully testing cruise missiles. The Pentagon carried out a series of tests with its own missiles as long ago as last May. In this way it was again the United States which began a new round of armament. Despite this new situation, the Soviet Union will do everything, the USSR Ministry of Defense stresses in its announcement, to achieve a real limitation and reduction of armament, as corresponds to the goals of its peaceful foreign policy.

It is, as was stressed last Saturday [25 August] by the top Soviet representative, Konstantin Chernenko, in his reply to the letter of the International Conference on Nuclear-Free Zones: The Soviet Union has unilaterally committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear arms, and has submitted a whole series of specific measures aimed at eliminating the nuclear threat by radically limiting and reducing nuclear weapons up to their total liquidation. Only the United States is to blame if no binding agreements exist today. The only thing is that the peoples' interest in peace and their effort to fetter the accumulation of arms are providing signs of life.

The peace-loving public is distinctly realizing the radical difference between the USSR approach to disarmament issues and the U.S. approach to them. The growing tension lies on the conscience of the American Government, which would like to force the world to become reconciled to the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The maintenance of a military-strategic equilibrium, the achievement of an armament limitation on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security, which the USSR is striving for, represents a firm dam against such perverse intentions.

ANDREI, U.S. STOCKHOLM DELEGATION LEADER MEET

AU291922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1914 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/8/1984 -- Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, received on August 29 James Goodby, head of the U.S. delegation to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, now in Romania for consultations.

They discussed questions regarding the need for intensified efforts toward the successful conclusion of the conference, conducive to heightened confidence among the participant states, to increasing their security and to preparing conditions for a passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, in Europe and the world over.

U.S. SPACE STRATEGY SHOWS 'MONSTROUS INTENTIONS'

AU310928 Sofia BTA in English 0848 GMT 31 Aug 84

["Circumventing Truth" -- BTA headline; by Todor Stoyanov]

[Text] Sofia, August 31 (BTA) -- Washington is turning politics into an art for circumventing truth.

Yesterday's speech of the President, which had to throw light on the outer space strategy of the U.S. drifted away from reality and dissolved into a torrent of abstract reasonings on the space era which brings "optimism for the future."

With beautiful phrases the President tried to shroud in a verbal mist the monstrous intentions of the White House to turn outer space into a unlimited field of confrontation and into a firing ground against the Soviet Union and its allies.

At the "Goddard" Space Centre the President did not speak a world of the "national space strategy" endorsed by him on Augst 15 which is predominantly military targeted. It aims at implementing the exalted formula that those who master the sky also master the earth.

The document "gives the defense ministry the opportunity to plan its future military operations in space". "Now that U.S. military presence has been established in so many parts of the world the task in the following 25 years is to secure U.S. military presence in outer space. [no closing quotation mark as received]

With the approval of the President a way is given to the implementation of the ambitious and dangerous programme for extending the arms race into outer space. With his signature on August 15 President Reagan legalised the establishment of a space command post. When militarism founds headquarters it puts the beginning to the formation of future troop units.

It becomes more and more clear that the White House is trying to shroud in words the Soviet proposal for demilitarizing outer space. U.S. representatives have stated many times that consultations are being made on this issue between the U.S. and the Soviet Union on diplomatic level.

It is obvious that these words have one aim in view - to hide the unwillingness for negotiations and to give a false idea of the goodwill of the White House in the search of peaceful solutions - an idea which the Republicans need in the pre-electional period.

All this is nothing but mere words for entering outer space and planned activities for the deployment of weapons in outer space and for the creating a spring board for striking against the Soviet Union.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION IN TOKYO ENDS

AU301817 Sofia BTA in English 1713 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, August 30 (BTA) -- The fourth session of the joint Bulgaro-Japanese Commission for Economic Cooperation was held in Tokyo on August 29 and 30.

At the session a review of the state and prospects of trade and economic relations between the two countries was made and opinions exchanged on the possibilities for their further promotion and broadening. The session ended with the signing of a joint Bulgaro-Japanese announcement.

With satisfaction the two countries marked the positive development of economic and trade relations between Bulgaria and Japan and expressed their readiness to continue their efforts for the further use of the possibilities for cooperation in trade industry and in other spheres of mutual interest.

LUKANOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LIBYA

AU310935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] A Bulgarian party and government delegation, headed by Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Libya today.

The delegation will attend the festivities on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the 1 September revolution victory in Libya.

RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH EGYPT PLANNED

PM301537 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 22 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] AL-WAFD has learned that the resumption of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Bulgaria will be announced in September. The Bulgarian Government has informed the Egyptian Foreign Ministry that Veliko Enchev, chief of the Arab Countries Department at the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry, has been designated ambassador in Cairo.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH POLAND REPORTED

AU301931 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] A working meeting of the chairmen of the two sides of the Bulgarian-Polish Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, Comrade Andrey Lukanov and Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, took place at the Council of Ministers.

A detailed review was made of the implementation of the agreements on further developing and strengthening economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries, adopted during the meeting of the party-state delegations led by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski in Warsaw in April 1984. It was noted with satisfaction that Bulgaria and Poland are making considerable efforts to implement the agreements and decisions reached at the highest level, on the accelerated development and strengthening of mutual cooperation. Additional practical measures in this area were adopted.

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO CPCZ CC

AU301129 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Aug pp 1, 8

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the CPCZ Central Committee:

Dearest comrades: On the occasion of your remarkable anniversary -- the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising -- we convey the most sincere, comradely congratulations to you and to the fraternal Czechoslovak people.

The Slovak national uprising is a glorious page in the most recent history of Czechoslovakia, one of the most powerful antifascist people's uprisings in Europe, directed against the Hitlerite invaders during the World War II epoch.

Organized and guided by the Communist Party, the Slovak national uprising marked the beginning of social democratic revolution in Czechslovakia. Along with the May uprising of the Czech people, this event represented an important stage in the heroic struggle of the Czech and Slovak peoples for the country's liberation, implemented with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army. The uprising was characterized by a pronounced international aspect since side by side with the Czechs and Slovaks, Soviet people, and representatives of other nations participated in it, including Bulgarians, many of whom perished in the struggle for the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

The Bulgarian Communists and the working people in our country are sincerely rejoicing at the all-round successes of the Czechoslovak people who, under the leadership of the CPCZ, are today following the legacy of the uprising and are celebrating their glorious jubilee in an atmosphere of remarkable labor and political upsurge. In close unity with the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the other socialist community member-countries, the Czechoslovak people are confidently constructing a developed socialist society in the CSSR.

The CSSR is making a considerable contribution to the consolidation of the Warsaw Pact, to the activities of CEMA, as well as to the implementation of the consistent, peace-loving foreign policy of the socialist community member-states for peace and security in Europe and the world.

The BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian Communists, and the working people in our country are deeply gratified at the fact that relations between our fraternal parties and peoples are successfully developing in all sectors on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in conformity with the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty signed between our two countries. Our people are resolved to persist in the future too, in all their efforts for the further consolidation and expansion of these relations.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, we pray you, dearest comrades, to accept our most sincere wishes for even greater new successes in implementing the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in building a developed socialist society in fraternal Czechoslovakia.

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER HEADS PASOK DELEGATION

Husak Receives Tzopoulos

LD301714 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Today in Prague Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary and CSSR president, received Apostolos Tsokha Tzopoulos, member of the Executive Committee of the Pan Hellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK] and minister of public works of the Hellenic Republic, who is visiting the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Vasil Bilak, President member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere they talked about the activities and tasks of the two parties and assessed the possibilities of further development of contacts between the CPCZ and PASOK; they jointly noted that these contacts contribute to the relations between the CSSR and the Hellenic Republic, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, and that they serve the interests of the Czechoslovak and Greek people.

In exchanging views on some questions of the present complicated international situation, they stressed the urgent need to intensify the struggle for lasting peace among all progressive and peace-loving forces in order to avert the threat of war, halt the arms race and relax tensions in Europe and throughout the world.

Party Talks Held 30 Aug

LD302114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Talks were held in Prague today between a delegation of the PASOK Central Committee and a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, headed by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee Secretary. In the course of the talks, conducted in a spirit of mutual friendship and understanding, the representatives of both countries informed each other about the situation in their respective countries and about the fulfillment of the conclusions set out by the 16th CPCZ Congress and the First PASOK Congress.

They also exchanged views on the current aggravated international situation, particularly the latest developments in Europe. They pointed to the dangerous plans of the reactionary and militaristic forces of imperialism, which by their policy of interference, feverish arms buildup and confrontation, are threatening the independence of sovereign states, creating flashpoints of tension and increasing the danger of the start of a nuclear conflict. They stated that traditionally friendly relations of mutual understanding and cooperation, which are an important contribution to the policy of relaxation and strengthening security in Europe, prevail between Czechoslovakia and Greece and the people of both countries. Both delegations agreed that in order to restore a healthy international situation, specific steps and negotiations, conducted on the basis of equality and equal security, which would lead to the restoration of confidence among states, to the halting of the feverish arms buildup, and to disarmament, are required. It was reaffirmed that the CSSR fully supports the efforts of Greece and other states aimed at creating a nuclear weapons-free zone in the Balkans. Both sides gave their support to a just resolution of the Cyprus problems in line with the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council on the basis of unconditional respect for the independence, state sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

They condemned the illegal proclamation of the so-called North Cypriot Turkish Republic and voiced themselves in favor of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus.

The level of party contacts achieved between the CPCZ and PASOK was evaluated positively and the firm resolve was expressed to develop and intensify them in the interest of progress and socialism. The conviction was voiced that their further development as well as the all-round intensification of relations between the CSSR and the Hellenic Republic, as confirmed by the recent visit to the CSSR by Andreas Papandreou, the Greek prime minister, is to the benefit of the nations of Czechoslovakia and Greece, and in the interest of easing tensions and strengthening world peace. At the close of the talks a program for cooperation was signed between the CPCZ and PASOK. It embodies multifaceted forms of cooperation between the two parties.

MADRID, PRAGUE MAYORS SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD301543 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Enrique Tierno Galvan, mayor of Madrid, left Prague for Spain today. Before leaving he signed a protocol on cooperation between the two capitals with Frantisek Stafa, mayor of Prague. The agreement stresses all-round exchange of experience, particularly on broader development in the peace effort by representatives of the two world capitals.

In an interview granted to CTK, the mayor of Madrid stressed the need for exchanging information in the sphere of management and administration of the two capitals, as well as development of all-round cooperation, particularly in the cultural field. He said that next year a Prague week will take place in Madrid as well as a similar event in Prague in 1985. He voiced the conviction that the peace effort by representatives of the world capitals will evoke a wide response and will contribute a new element toward the struggle for peace.

CHNOUPEK MEETS FRENCH WAR VETERANS SECRETARY

LD302024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Jean Laurain, secretary of state for war veterans' and war victims' affairs at the French Ministry of Defense, who, headed the French delegation attending the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, was received in Prague today by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs. Both representatives agreed that the current visit is another important contribution to the development of Czechoslovak-French relations. They also examined some issues of the current international situation and spoke in favor of strengthening world peace.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SYRIAN TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN

LD302204 Prague CTK in English 1944 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Prague Aug 30 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal received here Thursday visiting chairman of the General Federation of Syrian Workers 'Izz ad-Din an-Nasir. They discussed deepening and extension of Czechoslovak-Syrian cooperation. The meeting was attended by Secretary of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions Viliam Kozik.

HOFFMANN CONGRATULATES SOCIALIST LABOR BRIGADES

LD301744 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Forty socialist labor brigades were ceremoniously entered in the book of honor of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Bratislava today, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. The festive act in the Federal Hall of Bratislava Castle was attended by a delegation of the CPSL Central Committee and the Slovak Government, headed by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, and a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, headed by its chairman, Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member. The entry in the book of honor appreciates the role played by the brigades of socialist labor in building a socialist society.

Comrade Karel Hoffmann congratulated the selected collectives, and thanked them for their exemplary and dedicated labor whose results demonstrate that they correctly understand the meaning and aim of the socialist labor brigades movement and their role in building an advanced socialist society.

INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICIALS RECEIVE MEDALS

LD301759 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Nine members of the Federal and Czech Ministry of Interior were presented with awards today at a festive rally organized by the Federal and Czech Ministry of Interior marking the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. They were presented with commemorative medals marking the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation fight of the Czechoslovak peoples and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army.

Present at the rally were Vratislav Vejnar, federal minister of interior; Vladimir Blechta, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department; and other important guests. A festive speech was delivered by the Czech minister of interior, Josef Jung.

PRAGUE SURGICAL CLINIC OPENS, STROUGAL PRESENT

LD301851 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] A reconstructed facility of the first surgical clinic of the Faculty of General Medicine of Charles University in Prague was opened within the compound of the faculty hospital, including the polyclinics of the regional national health institute of the central Bohemian region, in Prague today in the presence of Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier. A facility has been created at the cost of Kcs 26 million, which by its concept and the provision of equipment places it among the top both in our country and in Europe.

Vladimir Balas, chief of the first surgical clinic and dean of the Faculty of General Medicine of Charles University, showed Comrade Lubomir Strougal and other guests around five new surgical halls and other reconstructed facilities. The reconstruction of the first surgical clinic is a part of the overall modernization of the faculty hospital.

HONECKER RECEIVES MEXICAN ARTIST, PAINTING

LD301743 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Today Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary, and State Council chairman, received Mexican painter Roberto Martinez Garcia, who presented one of his paintings honor of the GDR's 35th anniversary on behalf of the Mexico-GDR Friendship Society.

Erich Honecker said gift was an expression of traditional friendly relations between the two states. An important chapter of the joint traditions was written during World War II when, the GDR representative stressed, the Soviet Union and Mexico were the only countries in which German antifascists were regarded by governments as the sole legitimate representatives of their people and as allies in the war against fascist Germany. Today, despite their differing social systems, the GDR and Mexico are friends. In basic questions of international development and in the struggle for peace, detente, and disarmament and for a just and democratic international economic system there are identical or approximate points of view.

Erich Honecker also noted that over the past few weeks he has received many letters from national friendship societies or friendly groups. Although the choice of words is different, they all express respect for the GDR's policy directed toward peace, detente and international friendship. There is also recognition of the GDR's contribution toward preventing the world from sliding into a nuclear catastrophe. This is confirmation of the correctness of the path traveled and encouragement for the future.

Honecker Expresses Thanks

LD302254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1529 GMT 30 Aug 84

["Erich Honecker's Speech Following the Handing Over of a Painting From Mexico by the Artist Roberto Martinez" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Esteemed master Roberto Martinez, dear Mexican friends: I thank you most cordially for this painting which you have devoted to the people of the GDR on the 35th anniversary of the first state of workers and peasants in the history of the German people. I already received with pleasure your letter in which you announced your gift and in which you stated that you intended to present it "in recognition of the fight for setting up a social order with greater social justice and an inviolable peaceful mission."

During the past few weeks I have received letters from all parts of the world in which citizens from other countries, united in national friendship societies or groups of friends for the promotion and deepening of friendship with the GDR, have taken the impending anniversary as an occasion to comment on our country. The words may differ, but all the letters show the high regard for our policy which is directed toward peace, detente, and international friendship, the recognition of our contribution toward preserving the world from sliding into a nuclear catastrophe through the arms buildup policy of the United States and some of its NATO allies, especially the FRG.

The friends of the GDR pay tribute to the diligent and committed work of our citizens and emphasize that the GDR has developed as a stable socialist state in which the ideas and the legacy of humanism and antifascism are a living reality. They are impressed by our economic and social policy aimed at the common goal and points out that our country belongs to those states where there is no unemployment. We understand all these tributes as confirmation of our present path and an incentive for the future.

Dear Don Roberto: With your painting you and the friends of the GDR in Cuernavaca have thought up something special which matches the ideas which we have in Mexico. Mexico and its artists are renowned in the world.

When the GDR-Mexico Friendship Society was formed here in Berlin 3 years ago, our great writer Anna Seghers sent a message. She, who together with many of her comrades during the fascist rule in Germany found in Mexico not only a refuge but hospitality and solidarity, wrote to the inaugural meeting: "Mexico is a country where, when I was living there, people expressed themselves primarily through the visual arts. The Mexican fresco painters have painted everything which plays a part in the revolutionary history of their country, in its feeling and thinking. They made a contribution to the art of their own country and to world art which is possible only when the ideas which move the world and a country are seized by artists who are capable of expressing them for their country and for the world." Anna Seghers concluded with these words: "I can recall Mexico. It deserves our friendship. Anyone promoting and cultivating it is assured of my good wishes."

Ladies and gentlemen, between our peoples and countries there exist traditional friendly relations. Their beginnings go back to Alexander von Humboldt. During the first decades of our century they were deepened by the German economist and academic Alfons Goldschmidt who, in his books on Mexico -- distributed also among the German workers movement -- called for bilateral relations on an equal footing in contrast to imperialist authors. When Goldschmidt died in Cuernavaca in 1940 the Mexican government called him, for Mexico, after Alexander von Humboldt, the most commendable German.

One important chapter of our common traditions was written during World War II, when the Soviet Union and Mexico were the only countries where German antifascists were considered by the governments as the sole legitimate representatives of their country, allies in the war against fascist Germany. Hence I considered it my duty to express my thanks in my speech before the Mexican National Congress in 1981 that Mexico offered to many German antifascists not only the opportunity of continuing from its soil the fight agianst the common enemy, but also that Mexico saw in the German antifascists the hope for a new, humanistic Germany. This new, socialist Germany was created 35 years ago.

The GDR and Mexico, despite their differing social orders, today are friends. In the fundamental questions of international development, in the fight for peace, detente, and disarmament, as well as for a just and democratic international economic order, there are between our states identical or near-identical views. We have a solid base for the further development of our bilateral economic and cultural relations.

The friendly feelings for Mexico and the Mexican people are deeply rooted in the GDR people. Therefore your present, dear Mexican friends, will meet with great interest and inspire many citizens of our country to pay even more attention to Mexico's cultural achievements. But I also consider your gesture as an expression of the friendly feeling for the GDR which you are promoting and developing in your friends' circle in Cuernavaca and the whole Mexico-GDR Friendship Society for the benefit of our two peoples.

Dear Don Roberto: Your painting shows cultural motives from precolonial Mexico, especially from the area of the art of healing. Some of that which you depict I got to know during my visit to your country. The impressions of the pyramids, these stony witnesses of human creativity and preindustrial work, almost incomprehensible today, will never be forgotten.

Dear Mexican friends: I thank you once again for this beautiful present, with scenes from your national and humanist culture. To you and all the friends of the GDR in Mexico I should like to wish continued fruitful work for the deepening of the friendship between our two peoples and for the preservation of peace, the most important task of our time.

HONECKER RECEIVES SALVADORAN CP LEADER

LD302308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 30 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received Jorge Shafik Handal, Salvadoran Communist Party Central Committee, general secretary, for a friendly talk. At the center of the discussion was an exchange of views on international questions as well as topical tasks of the two parties.

The two sides condemned the escalation of the peace-endangering arms buildup and confrontation policy of imperialism's most aggressive circles which threatens people on all continents and jeopardizes mankind's continued existence. Therefore the most important task is joint action by all responsible forces prepared for understanding, to achieve a halt to the arms race, to return to a climate of international detente, and to develop peaceful cooperation between all states.

Erich Honecker and Jorge Shafik Handal underlined the topicality of the proposals of the USSR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact for solving the burning issues of our time.

In assessing the situation in Central America the two politicians agreed that the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism which is directed especially against Cuba, Nicaragua, and the liberation movements in El Salvador and other countries, has led to a very grave situation which threatens world peace. They emphatically condemned the attempt by U.S. imperialism to pretend under the guise of alleged elections that there is democracy in El Salvador. Mass violations of human rights are continuing in El Salvador unabated, also under the new regime.

Jorge Shafik Handal, described the political and military struggle of the Salvadoran people for a democratic alternative in El Salvador and against U.S. military intervention as part of the worldwide fight against imperialism and war. At the same time he pointed out the willingness of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and of the Revolutionary-Democratic Front (FDR) to work through negotiations for a political solution to the conflict in El Salvador.

On behalf of the FMLN leadership, the general secretary of the Salvadoran Communist Party expressed his thanks for the solidarity and support which the SED and the GDR people have always shown for the fight of the Salvadoran patriots.

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR will consistently continue its solidarity with the people fighting against reactionary dictatorships, imperialism, and neocolonialism. The SED continues to stand firmly by the side of the heroic Salvadoran patriots. The GDR supports all political initiatives, among them the efforts of the Contadora Group, which aim at a solution to the conflicts in Central America and which take into account the legitimate interests of the peoples of this region.

The SED Central Committee general secretary explained the successful realization of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress, especially the initiatives and achievements of the GDR workers in honor of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the first socialist German state of workers and peasants.

He pointed out that the GDR, especially under the sharpened international conditions, will do everything to consistently continue the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. [sentence as received]

The comradely exchange of views, which was attended by Guenter Sieber, Central Committee member and head of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department, reflected the agreement of the two parties in all questions discussed. It was agreed to continue the proven solidarity cooperation between the SED and the Salvadoran Communist Party.

AXEN, FELFE MEET NICARAGUAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

LD302035 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1630 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 30 Aug (ADN) -- The SED and all the people of the GDR follow with solidarity, sympathy, and esteem the self-sacrificing struggle of free Nicaragua to defend the achievements of the Sandinist revolution. This was said by Hermann Axen and Werner Felfe, SED Politburo members and Central Committee secretaries, during talks today with Jaime Wheelock, member of the Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Nicaraguan minister of agriculture and agrarian reform.

The GDR condemned the confrontation policy of the United States which had led in Central America to a very serious situation that endangers world peace, and called for an immediate end to all aggressive attacks against Nicaragua, Hermann Axen and Werner Felfe said.

The partners in the talks agreed that in view of the dangerous worsening of the international situation, because of the aggressive arms escalation and confrontation course of the most reactionary circles of imperialism, it is particularly necessary today to avert the dangers of a world catastrophe and prepare the way for international detente through joint efforts by all peace-loving forces and forces willing to negotiate.

Jaime Wheelock spoke about the efforts of his people, under the leadership of the Sandinist Front, to defend Nicaragua's independence and to consolidate the political, economic, social and cultural achievements of the Sandinist people's revolution.

The first free and democratic elections in the history of the country, scheduled for November this year, are particularly significant. Nicaragua is always striving, together with all realistic forces, to work actively for a politcal solution to the conflicts in Central America and to contribute to easing the dangerous situation in the region.

Also today, Jaime Wheelock met with GDR Agricultural Minister Bruno Litz for a talk on possibilities for organizing and stimulating agricultural production and the buying of agricultural products.

FISCHER, MALAGASY FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISE COOPERATION

LD282322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1945 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 Aug (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister, assessed the visit of the foreign minister of Madagascar, Jean Bemananjara, as an expression of the good relations between the GDR and Madagascar during a dinner on Tuesday.

In his toast, Fischer pointed out that sound relations between states, marked by mutual respect and directed toward the benefit of both sides were of special importance in such a tense international situation. "They foster a calm international climate and in this way offer a living example of the sensible alternative to the policy of confrontation as practiced by the most aggressive imperialist circles against all reason."

Confrontation and arms buildup could only end in a nuclear world conflagration which threatens all people. For this reason the GDR, together with the Soviet Union, the main force for world peace, and together with its allies and all peace-loving forces and forces prepared for understanding, was doing its utmost to extinguish the fire of war that was being fanned by imperialism, the minister said.

Fischer described the numerous proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact member-states for guaranteeing peace and security, including the appeal recently addressed to the NATO states for signing an agreement on mutual renunciation of military force and on the maintaining peaceful relations are concrete proof of the constructive socialist peace policy. It is time for the NATO states to follow their peace declarations with specific deeds.

Fischer stressed the GDR's high regard for Madagascar's efforts in the UN special committee for the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. He said that the forces of peace, social progress, and national independence can continue to rely on the GDR's active solidarity. Referring to the forthcomong 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, Oskar Fischer said the working people are with their committed actions for the strengthening of socialism making an effective contribution to safeguarding peace.

In his reply, Foreign Minister Jean Bemananjara expressed the hope that his present visit to the GDR will help to get to know one another better and will promote understanding, respect and friendship for the GDR.

Touching on developments in his country, he stressed that 9 years of revolution allowed the people of Madagascar, despite many difficulties, to achieve successes in various fields, which proved the correctness of the people's free choice of the socialist path. Madagascar, which gained its freedom and independence through enormous efforts, remained conscious of the fact that the sacrifices of the other people who fought with it against the common enemy, imperialism, had not been in vain.

The people of Madagascar made it their duty to help other people who were still suffering under the yoke of oppression. For this reason, they supported the just struggle on the African Continent of the Namibians for their inalienable rights to independence and self-determination and demanded the unconditional solution of the Namibia question on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution No 435. He condemned the South African apartheid regime, colonialism, and racism as a scourge of the 20th century.

The foreign minister expressed his country's wish that no nuclear weapons should appear in the Indian Ocean region. Madagascar would utilize all possibilities to avert the danger of a nuclear world catastrophe. He praised the efforts made by the GDR Government for shaping relations between the two German states in order to contribute to a defusing of the international situation. "We believe that the safeguarding and stabilizing of peace have become the decisive questions for mankind." Jean Bemananjara expressed the certainty that there were great prospects for cooperation and trade between the GDR and Madagascar. The two foreign ministers began their official talks today.

ETHIOPIAN ENVOY GIVES HONECKER MENGISTU MESSAGE

AU301015 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) — On Tuesday Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received Berhanu Jember, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia, for a talk on questions of mutual interest. Berhanu Jember handed over a message from Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, that was accepted with thanks. He conveyed the coridal greetings of the Ethiopian head of state, which Erich Honecker reciprocated with equal cordiality.

DELEGATES ARRIVE IN LIBYA FOR ANNIVERSARY

LD301748 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1400 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] A GDR delegation arrived in Tripoli today to participate in celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the 1 September revolution. The delegation is led by Ernst Mecklenburg, State Council deputy chairman and chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR EVERARD

LD301908 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 30 Aug (ADN) -- Today Erich Honecker praised the results achieved in relations between the GDR and Great Britain when he accepted the letters of accreditation of British Ambassador in the GDR Timothy Everard. Honecker expressed the GDR's willingness to continue and to further extend cooperation with Great Britain in all areas on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. In this way an important contribution to both peace and security will be made. Ambassador Everard spoke in favor of the development of relations between the GDR and Great Britain and stressed his country's interest in political dialogue with the GDR.

FRG'S RELEASE OF ESCAPED MURDERER 'LEGAL FARCE'

LD251045 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0220 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 Aug (ADN) — Under the headline "Robbery With Murder and the Silence in Bonn," Guenther Wieland, public prosecutor at the GDR attorney general's office, writes today in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: As is known, a new scandalous legal affair occurred in the FRG a few days ago. The Hamburg regional court released someone from detention who had been found guilty, de facto and de jure, of robbery with murder, and set him free. The incident is so absurd that so far the court still owes a legal explanation. The reason: Obviously political motives, rather than legal reasons, are behind the Hamburg court's decision.

What is it all about? The accused, Frank Dieter Weissgerber, near Magdeburg on 8 October 1982, attacked, murdered, and robbed a 24-year-old GDR citizen, the skilled worker Ingolf Hauser from Voelpke, Oschersleben Kreis, in his car on the open road to steal a large amount of money. He committed the crime with an accomplice, Klaus Jabusch, who was arrested, judged by a GDR court, and sentenced to life imprisonment. After the crime, Weissgerber fled to the FRG.

As far as the trial of Jabusch before a GDR court is concerned, the Hamburg court arrived at the view "that this was doubtless an orderly trial conducted according to constitutional principles." This is remarkable in that the only conclusion for the FRG justice authorities should have been: Weissgerber must be extradited to where he committed the crime and where he can expect an orderly trial according to constitutional principles, sentencing, and just punishment. This would have corresponded to international customs, and also to the Basic Treaty between the GDR and FRG. According to the treaty, both sides agreed to respect the autonomy and independence of each other's internal and external affairs, that this also includes legal sovereignty, goes without saying.

In the past, whenever a relevant request was received by the FRG, the GDR has extradicted to the FRG persons who have perpetrated murders in that country.

By analogy and in full agreement with the international principles applicable to the law of application of each state's penalties, the GDR attorney general in August 1983, filed an application for extradition. To enable the Hamburg justice authorities to arrive at a decision, the GDR attorney general provided in September, and once more in November 1983, evidence which convicts Weissgerber of robbery with murder -- testimony by witnesses, documents and forensic opinions. Finally, the Hamburg lawyers had access to the protocol of the hearing of evidence in the Magdeburg trial, the ruling of this trial, and the appeal decision by the highest GDR court. The fact is, the FRG had all the evidence.

But nothing happened. And naturally, not just because Hamburg did not want to act. The facts indicate that Bonn also did not want to act. The request for extradition by the GDR attorney general was rejected without reason. Even after Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG, on behalf of the GDR Government, had protested to Jenninger, minister of state at the Federal Chancellery, against the refusal of extradition of the GDR citizen Frank Weissgerber ordered by the Hamburg attorney general, nothing indicated that the Bonn government had launched even a single step to achieve or urge extradition. Not even a statement to this effect was indicated. That is, until the above mentioned scandalous decision by the Hamburg court -- flying in the face of all evidence -- came about based on the opinion that it was "not reasonable for Weissgerber to now wait indefinitely for a final decision." The prison gates opened and Weissgerber wandered off a free man.

But there is and remains the nagging question: Why? The answer is because the FRG law once again ignores international legal practice, the norms which are valid and binding for relations between states. Because certain people in Bonn will not accept international realities concerning the GDR. Because Bonn would like to get around the Basic Treaty between the GDR and FRG and the legal consequences demanded by it.

But anyone wanting this, to put it plainly, adopts a revanchist position. It makes clear that one refuses to recognize the realities which came about as a result of World War II and postwar development. The legal farce of Hamburg and the refusal to hand over Weissgerber to competent organs of the GDR for the purposes of prosecution clearly testify to the intention of reviving the FRG's presumptuousness of being the sole representative. The Hamburg decision is, as stated by Ambassador Moldt in Bonn, irreconcilable with the spirit and letter of the Basic Treaty.

The feeling of Weissberger is a deliberate attempt to provocatively question GDR sovereignty. Essentially, it means that anyone murdering a GDR citizen for the lowest of motives need not fear punishment in the FRG. He will remain there a worthy individual.

The GDR, which as a constitutional state takes its duty very seriously to guarantee respect of justice and law and protection of its citizens lives, cannot let such facts rest.

The whole case makes clear that in the FRG there are influential forces who are against peaceful cooperation and calculable international relations. The question is: Is this part of the official course of the Bonn government? Who seeks to wriggle out of obligations which the FRG entered into with its signature to the treaties concluded with socialist states? Who is interested in aggravating the situation instead of relaxing it? And who is going to accept responsibility for it?

WEST BERLINER SENTENCED FOR TRANSIT CRIMES

LD301831 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1557 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 30 Aug (ADN) -- The Berlin regional court today sentenced West Berlin resident Michael Koeppen to 10 years' imprisonment for crimes against Articles No 195 and No 213 of the Penal Code involving misuse of the transit agreement. Koeppen, who has previous convictions, took an intensive part as a recruited and paid agent of the criminal Lampl gang in organized subversive actions against the GDR. Briefed by Thoss, a leading member of this criminal group, Koeppen, acting on orders, several times misused the GDR's generous entry and visitor regulations and himself recruited an agent for the pursuit of criminal activities.

HOFFMANN, DPRK DELEGATION ATTEND WREATH-LAYING

LD301328 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] The DPRK military delegation, currently visiting the GDR, honored the victims of fascism and militarism this morning in Berlin. At the Unter den Linden Memorial, the delegation, led by Army General O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, laid a wreath. GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann attended the ceremony. A honor guard from the National People's Army stood at attention during the ceremony.

HONECKER, STOPH MESSAGE TO CSSR ON ANNIVERSARY

AU301123 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram to Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and SCCR Premier Lubomir Strougal:

Dear comrades, on the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising we convey to you and the fraternal Czech people the most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the GDR people.

The heroic uprising of the Slovak people against the fascist German occupiers and the clerical-fascist regime in Slovakia took a worthy place in the broad front of the peoples struggling for their liberation at the side of the Soviet Union. At the same time, it was the beginning of the democratic renewal of Czechoslovakia, which under the leadership of the Communist Party led to the building of socialism through democratic reshaping. Thus the joint struggle of the Czech and Slovak peoples that had been going on for decades against capitalist exploitation, fascism, and war was victoriously concluded.

The Czechoslovak working people are honoring the inheritance of the courageous fighters of the uprising with great achievements in implementing the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. This further advances the developed socialist society in your country and also serves the strengthening of the socialist community and the strengthening of peace.

We note with satisfaction that the internationalist solidarity of the Czechoslovak and German communists and antifascists, which also stood the test in the Slovak national uprising, is continued in the close militant community and fraternal affinity of our Marxist-Leninist parties and socialist states. The GDR and CSSR know themselves to be united in their resolve to continue doing everything, together with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, to strengthen socialism, avert the danger of war, and improve the international situation.

Allow us, on the occasion of this significant anniversary to wholeheartedly wish you, all Communists and the people of the CSSR much success in shaping the developed socialist society and best wishes for your health and personal well-being.

TISCH SPEAKS AT ELECTRONIC WORKERS' PEACE RALLY

LD301841 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1431 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Potsdam, 30 Aug (ADN) -- The preservation and safeguarding of peace are the most important, the paramount question of the present time. This was stated by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and FDGB chairman, today at a meeting to mark this year's trade union day of action for peace to 1,000 workers of the "Carl von Ossietzky" works of the electronic components combine in Teltow, Potsdam Bezirk. "We thus renew and reaffirm our unswerving determination to do everything possible to avert the threat of a nuclear inferno," he stressed.

Harry Tisch stressed in his speech that everything that has exacerbated the international situation so enormously, that threatens mankind and the future of our children and grandchildren, results from the arms buildup and confrontation policy of U.S. imperialism. The safeguarding of peace, Harry Tisch said, requires active dialogue with all who are guided by reason and good will in the aggravated international situation. There is no acceptable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence and political dialogue. The party of the working class, the socialist state and all its constituent forces, including the trade unions, have developed extensive activity for safeguarding peace in this very spirit.

Harry Tisch praised the great achievements of the working people in socialist competition for the 35th anniversary of the GDR, pointing to the results of the high performance shifts in this and many other GDR factories which have been achieved to mark World Peace Day, which is to be celebrated on 1 September. Peace meetings were also held today in many other GDR enterprises to mark World Peace Day.

Briefs

FELFE, JAROWINSKY AT EXHIBITION -- Erfurt, 24 Aug (ADN) -- The GDR horticultural exhibition "IGA-84," in which CEMA states are participating, opened in Erfurt on Friday. The Politburo members and Secretaries of the SED Central Committee Werner Felfe and Werner Jarowinsky were warmly welcomed at the opening. [Excerpts] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 24 Aug 84 LD]

FALUVEGI TALKS WITH USSR'S BAYBAKOV REVIEWED

LD301524 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 29 (MTI) — Deputy Prime Minister and National Planning Office President Lajos Faluvegi conducted talks with Soviet Deputy Prime Minister and State Planning Commission Chairman Nikolay Baybakov in Moscow August 27-29.

They discussed bilateral economic cooperation planned for 1986-90, coordination of national economic plans, and details and conditions of the Soviet supply to Hungary of petroleum, natural gas and other raw materials in the period.

Progress was surveyed in the implementation of targets and economic agreements worked out during the talks in Moscow in 1983 of a Hungarian party and government delegation -- tasks related to expanding the long-term (-1990) scheme of specialization and production in cooperation, the development of branches of agribusiness, and the production of staple goods -- and the working out of agreements on cooperation in the development of industrial robot technology.

Future tasks and a timetable for plan coordination were defined.

CPSU Central Committee Secretary Nikolay Ryzhkov and Vyechislav Sychev, secretary of the CMEA, met Lajos Faluvegi who returned to Budapest Wednesday.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON LABOR SITUATION

LD302113 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 30 (MTI) — Hungary continues to have full employment. In the majority of companies, however, productivity has not improved as expected, and the reshuffle of the labour force in certain branches has been slower than it ought to have been. The statement is part of a communique issued about Thursday's Budapest meeting of the Hungarian Government, where the labour situation in the first half of the year was discussed.

Though today company manpower strategies are more carefully thought out than in previous years, the tendency of overemployment is still present. The number of new hands companies wished to hire this year was twenty thousand persons higher than those available. Companies are still finding it difficult to replace missing manpower by better utilizing internal potentials and employing advanced methods of labour organization.

The direction and intensity of labour migration in the material branches of the economy are unchanged. In previous years a lot of people left the industry and the building trade but fewer people do so now. Agriculture and the service industries attract fewer people than before. The mushrooming of Economic Working Associations (G.M.S.), which give access to higher than average incomes, were one reason for the stabilization of the workforce in industry and building trade. Another was an increase in the pay of heavy manual jobs and extra pay for certain shifts and for those working in extreme heat. A third one was the introduction of the 40-hour work week in industry.

The value of the output of industry rose by four percent in the first half of the year. Production value per employee rose by 4.6 percent, with the rise being 4.9 percent for manual workers. Production value per working hour increased by 5.9 percent.

Average wages rose by 6.4 percent in the material branches in the first half of the year. The rise was lower than the average in agriculture, communications and the media, while higher in industry.

The government stressed that in the second half of the year further efforts must be taken if production and efficiency are to be raised.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR MARKETS, FAIRS DECREED

AU301230 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Aug 84 p 9

[Summary] "The minister of domestic trade has decreed a new regulation governing the establishment and operating conditions of fairs and markets."

"The new regulation contains steps intended to break the chain-trade that has developed in the markets and to eliminate other abuses. The severe regulation was necessary because of the spread of market speculation and, not least, because of the record high prices of vegetables and fruit this summer. The regulation stipulates that products purchased in the markets cannot be sold by retailers. The purchase of products in the markets with the intention of reselling, except for the direct sale of products to the consumer, is also prohibited. This ban applies to brokerage with the above mentioned products. Thus, in the wholesale market, producers may only sell or market their goods to the state and cooperative retail trade, to private traders, and to the consumer. From now on, therefore, the chain-trade with products purchased or sold in the markets is prohibited as is interference in the product-relation between the producer and retail trade. This is economically unjustified and leads to higher consumer prices."

Those who contravene the regulations may not sell in the markets for 2 years. Those who violate market order in any way and those who have been sentenced for causing harm to the consumer are banned from selling in the markets for 2 years.

"At the same time the decree takes steps to improve the state of market supply: It makes more favorable the conditions for producers and manufacturers to sell to consumers in the markets. From now on, in addition to the council organs, enterprises and cooperatives may also establish markets."

The new regulation applies also to the purchase of second-hand cars by banning the sale of cars less than 3 years old on the open market.

NECESSITY FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP VIEWED

AU291529 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 28 Aug 84 p 3

[Pal Enod article: "Do We Assume a Venture?"]

[Text] It is understandable that it has been difficult for our country to adopt certain economic terms in current usage. For instance, the terms profit and capital were almost inevitably linked with capitalism and had a certain retrograde connotation in the fifties, although one did not have to be an expert to realize that no economy can function without profit and money for investment. Still, it would be difficult to find a reason for the antipathy that caused the term entrepreneur to remain so much in the background. Of course, not only the term, but the activity itself had not been given scope corresponding to its significance in our economic life. The first entrepreneurial conference was held only a few days ago in our country, which shows the extent of this fact.

One conference "does not make a summer", that is, it does not mean that it has become the general practice to embark on ventures. The fact that almost 800 enterprise experts attended this conference reveals more about this term coming into usage and the need for this. Even more is revealed by the fact that party and state resolutions have long found entrepreneur-type managers lacking. If an organ, institute, or institution does not produce enough, we try to transform it into one of an entrepreneurial type. Unfortunately, the snag is that a venture is not like the white rabbit, or dove that a magician produces from his top hat with a few adroit movements.

It Is in Theory

Yet, ventures are a vital element of enterprise economic activity. (It is in all probability no accident that the two terms have the same root.) To be sure, an enterprise can only prosper if it pursues a successful venture in an economic environment in which the value judgment of society, that is — to coin another term that was not fashionable previously — the market is the real criterion of value. And a venture is successful if the enterprise invests its material and intellectual resources in such a way that they bring a higher-than-average profit.

From the view of our socialist society, a venture is undoutedly desirable. For enterprises, or more precisely for enterprise managers, it is not because a venture involves a risk. The two concepts, venture and risk, presuppose each other. One cannot exist without the other, because a venture always involves a risk. Assuming a risk is the venture itself. If one could embark on a venture without assuming a risk, then it would be impossible to produce an above-average profit. It goes without saying that some enterprises (and entrepreneurs) must fail in order that others can reap (success and) additional profit. Any unprincipled aiding and salvaging of unsuccessful enterprises and ventures mean that not even the successful ones can truly perceive the results of their risk-taking. Experience of this prompts many people -- including the participants in the Pecs conference -- to say:

It Is Worth Taking a Risk, if Only....

Under realistic economic conditions such a view could not even arise because the answer is unequivocally in the affirmative, since those who do not assume a risk and do not shift to a higher gear in time fall behind and go bankrupt. Not taking a risk is the greatest risk: It is the acceptance of failure, because economic competition forces the enterprises and entrepreneurs to take a risk.

Of course, taking a risk is not identical with irresponsible gambling, but constitutes a series of well-founded and thought-out decisions. Even the most prudent venture involves risk. This cannot be eliminated. For that very reason, one cannot expect every venture to be successful. Following three or four successful ventures, one must not find fault with an unsuccessful one — "call for heads to roll." According to a participant in the conference, the director general of one of our large enterprises: "It is worth taking a risk, provided it succeeds." He evidently had in mind the fact that following an unsuccessful venture one must face innumerable investigations. Patience toward those who assume risk is particularly important in our country, because there is not the same compulsion to assume a risk as in a capitalist society and, for a long time, it was not even "fashionable" to assume one. (Indeed, it was not even good form to mention it.) And calling for the assumption of risk will remain "a voice in the wilderness" and even an incomprehensible wish as long as products do not have to compete in the market to win the approval of buyers. At present, can anyone with a sound mind expect an enterprise to invest millions or billions in a new product when it has 5-6 years of advance orders for the old one?

If we have to take risks (because a competitor is also trying to develop a new type or product, and, at the same time, it is worthwhile to do so, (because the new version promises more profit), then it is clear what the decision will be.

Many enterprise leaders today avoid risks, not because there is no competitor -- there is not anything that would force them to take difficult decisions -- but, because only a very few leaders have been condemned for not taking risks, for missing a favorable business opportunity, for making less than an optimal profit because they did not pursue a venture. I know of almost no one who was made responsible for unrealized profits. That is probably why the general manager of the Skala-Coop said in Pecs that in Hungary they prefer the form of the venture to its content. Of course, the venture implies not only the interests of the leaders, but also those of the workers,

Not Yet in Practice

It is still very difficult to talk about this matter today in practice. Of course, identification with an enterprise does not depend only on good wages but also on its ability to supply its workers with tasks through which they can demonstrate their skill. In this case we get closer to the desired unity of existence and consciousness, of which they said the other day in Pecs: "Compulsion (existence) exerts a stronger influence over production than consciousness."

The correctness of this theory was proved long ago in agriculture, and also by the fact that sometimes the venture justifies the new conception only in the long-term. It is true, however, that there are few monopoly producers in agriculture, and that the products are changing more slowly than in industry.

Let us also add that industry's readiness for venture is strongly motivated by other sectors also, such as the financial or commerce sectors. The risk taking in investment and marketing should be divided up or assumed jointly.

The conclusion according to which the socialist economy can speed up its production rhythm only through ventures was not born today, At Gyor railway station, a Lenin quotation can be seen, which the participants in Pecs also probably took upon themselves:

"Only in socialism can venture truly spread."

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT BUDGET -- A conference on technical development opens in Gyor today. Experts will discuss the various factors facilitating or obstructing technical development. Jozsef Cseh, head of the Industrial Policy Department of the Ministry of Industry, has been interviewed on the subject. [begin Cseh recording] "In the course of the current 6th Five-Year plan, 3 percent of national income is being spent on supporting research and development, or a little over 100 billion forints. One-quarter of this sum is supplied directly from the state budget to finance the research institutes of the Academy of Sciences and the rest comes from development funds of ministries and enterprises. Some 75-80 percent of this amount is spent in the field of industry. Though the overall figure of 100 billion forints sounds quite impressive, unfortunately not all of it goes to research and development, some of it is used to finance peripheral activities and some is clawed back in the form of taxation." [end recording] [Summary] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 28 Aug 84 LD]

MEDIA REBUKED FOR AMNESTY DATA 'INACCURACIES'

AU310950 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 29 Aug 84 p 6

[Letter from Voivodship Court Judge Andrzej Cubala, press spokesman of the Ministry of Justice, to the editor of ZYCIE WARSZAWY: "Inaccuracies"; date and place not given]

[Text] Following the press conference given by Lech Domeradzki, minister of justice, which was dedicated to a monthly summing up of the implementation of the Amnesty Act, some of the mass media (for example, the television news program and TRYBUNA LUDU) published reports that were at odds with the minister's statement on the number of people who had been released from prisons and investigative [sledcze] detention. They reported that 29,564 people were released, while the minister and other dailies, for example ZYCIE WARSZAWY, reported that 31,362 people had been released on the strength of the amnesty.

The amnesty campaign of releasing persons who have been imprisoned and under temporary arrest was implemented with regard to all the penitentiary establishments under the Ministry of Justice's Administration for Penitentiary Establishments, and not just in the majority of them, as one of the dailies said.

The abovementioned inaccuracies, which were reported in the mass media after the press conference, could elicit harmful political commentaries and the impression that the Amnesty Act was incorrectly implemented.

Press spokesman of the Ministry of Justice Voivodship Court, Judge Andrzej Cubala

SOLIDARITY LEADERS CALL FOR WROCLAW DEMONSTRATION

MC310943 Paris AFP in English 0940 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 31 (AFP) -- Officials of the outlawed trade union Solidarity called for a peaceful demonstration and a boycott of public transport this afternoon in Wroclaw, southeast Poland, after a number of Solidarity supporters were detained for questioning there. Reliable sources said the police had detained the union sympathizers last night before and after a church service to mark the fourth anniversary of the Gdansk accords which sanctioned the creation of an independent trade union in Poland.

RAKOWSKI CRITICIZES POLITICIZATION OF PRIESTS

LD301411 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] [No dateline as received] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski has said [passage indistinct] in the period since 13 December we have done a lot. At present, he noted, most of the Social Self-Defense Committee people and the so-called amnestied seven and their prompters are testing the ground, looking around Poland, finding out what their friends think, and discussing further tactics and strategy. So far only a few are behaving like provocateurs. [Passage indistinct]

One must also note that the supporters of confrontation look toward the church as a possible ally. The adventurous core of the opponents of socialism in putting its hopes on those preists who take advantage of the churches to voice views that have nothing to do with religion. There are clergymen who condemn the communists, the policy of the party and the authorities, and distance themselves from respect or belief.

Often, in a very primitive way they distort our history and glorify events and deeds which incite and spread dislike or even hatred among our neighbors. Knowing the hierarchic setup and traditional discipline in the Roman Catholic Church, it is difficult to imagine that every parish priest or assistant priest is independent and autonomous. We are watching with anxiety that some of the clergy are becoming politicized, because this can cast shadows on the relations between the church and state, and after all, this is not what we want.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski added said that the political and state leadership sees its present goal at this stage of efforts as earning the community's trust and winning over those who have not yet been convinced or are standing aside. This goal can only be achieved by creating facts that will demonstrate that our faithfulness to the program of socialist renewal cannot be questioned.

MAN SENTENCED FOR ILLEGAL MEETING IN WARSAW

LD301826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] The misdemeanor court of Warsaw central district has sentenced today (Wojciech Ziembinski) of Warsaw to 3 months' imprisonment and the additional punishment of a public announcement of the sentence for the fact that on 15 August at the Tomb of Unknown Soldier in Warsaw, he led an illegal gathering and delivered a speech in a public and demonstrative manner in which he showed disrepect for PPR and its leading organs. The sentence is subject to appeal. The prosecutor has agreed to the publication of the sentence.

AUGUST 1980 EVENTS VIEWED ON FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

Workers, Officials' Discussion

LD301301 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 1915 GMT on 28 August carries a 1-hour program entitled "Between Nothing and Everything" devoted to a discussion of "the hopes, experiences, and conclusions" emerging from events in Poland in August 1980. The participants, listed at the end of the program, are identified as follows: "Franciszek Adamus, a miner from the Brzeszcze colliery, a former member of Solidarity; Franciszek Banko, from the Barbara colliery in Chorzow and a member of the PZPR Central Committee; Jerzy Twierdzinski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission; Augustyn Kogut, a worker from Cegielski and chairman of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth Poznan Voivodship Council; Julian Kraus, a worker and first secretary of the PZPR Works Committee in the Bielsko-Biala small car plant; Adam Lopatka, minister of the Office for Religious Affairs; Jerzy Maniawski, from the Tarnow nitrogen plant and member of the PZPR Central Committee; Ryszard Naleskiewicz, SZTANDAR MLODYCH commentator; Professor Antoni Rajkiewicz; Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy premier; Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy premier; Krzysztof Teodor Toeplitz, commentator; and Stanislaw Zawada, former member of Solidarity at the Lenin Steelworks."

Because reception is poor and no video is available, these participants are difficult to identify as they speak during the program.

The program opens with a 13-minute recording of a speech by PZPR Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski delivered 4 years ago in Szczecin, in which he discusses the agreement between the government and workers and the need to make them work. The studio discussion follows.

One of the participants says that Barcikowski's speech always makes him stop and think, because it is part of all the participants' experience, as observers of the events of the time. He asks: What are Poland's weaknesses now, and what must we do to get out of the crisis? How do the studio participants see Poland's future?

Another participant says Barcikowski should move his listeners by that speech; why didn't people begin to work at once? The debaters then go back into history in search of the reasons. They recall the eighth party congress and Gierek's plea to the nation for help, which was in huge debt. They recall the influence of the events of the fifties on the politicization of Solidarity, and, returning to the Barcikowski speech, they comment on the crisis mechanism, which was evident in earlier times. Shorter working time, higher wages, the myth of a Polish Japan: These were impossible dreams; Solidarity showed no common sense. Their program, they say, would have brought disaster to any country, let alone a weak and indebted Poland.

The propaganda errors of the past decade, which caused an erroneous reaction by society after August, are discussed. A participant who identifies himself as a worker says the agreements should not be flamed and that the responsibility for events lies on everyone's shoulders, including the government representatives who signed the agreements with Solidarity. Another participant goes back to the forties in search of the root cause of the crisis and notes that officials have to realize that Poland has a qualitatively different working class now, which believes in justice and equality.

The agreements are cited by one of the participants, who says that promises of better work were made at the time the agreements were signed. He cites coal extraction figures, showing that production in fact dropped after the agreements. He talks about the power cuts in December 1980 and following months and cites more data about the anticrisis staff set up by Jaruzelski, about their priority of power cuts for various industries. He also talks about the achievements of the housing program in the seventies and again about the power-cut plan, which showed, he says, that the government wanted to get out of the crisis. Another speaker talks about successive, worsening economic crisis in Poland, and says that workers don't like being treated as objects; they want to have a say, they have their human dignity. The discussion group then takes a cigarette break.

The program ends with a woman announcer listing the participants, as noted earlier, and announcing that the second part of the program is to be aired the following day at the same time.

At 1915 GMT on 29 August Warsaw Television Service in Polish carried the second part of the program, lasting approximately 62 minutes. The same participants discuss the current aspects of the August agreements. Reception is very poor and, with no video available, identification of individual speakers difficult.

A participant discusses the reasons for the workers' protest, saying that the Eighth PZPR Congress decisions were not implemented. He talks about socialist democracy and still existing poor attitudes toward the people. Referring to statements made earlier in the discussion, he says that the state must be strong to implement agreements such as the August ones. He notes that the amnesty shows the authorities' preference for political solutions. Another participant says today's discussion is calm and that it should be, because society cannot live in a state of euphoria and tension. He talks about the reform and how it is to be introduced in factories. Another speaker says that there has been a departure from the old order of decrees and instructions in governing; now there is civic coresponsibility for what happens.

There is more talk about the need for a strong state and for discipline. Then the speakers start interrupting each other, arguing about where the blame for Poland's difficulties is to be laid. Someone mentions the "them and us" syndrome. Someone else says that the parts of the agreement concerning the church have been implemented and that dialogue with the church is being carried on beyond the agreement's provisions. The same person says that the August agreements are out of date, that Poland has a new situation to deal with since 4 years ago.

The participants start discussing the need for united, strong trade unions and for hard working trade unionists. One of them talks about sacking inefficient people who cannot cope with their professional responsibilities, and about decent Solidarity members who were led astray by propaganda, noting the unrealistic demands by Solidarity and the healthy backbone of the new trade unions. Miner Adamus then tells of his activity in the new trade unions and discusses bureaucracy. Another participant says that the August agreements give an opportunity to reflect on the implementation of their provisions and of the Ninth PZPR Congress decisions. Individual points of the Gdansk agreements are examined, e.g., on independent trade unions. Solidarity is described as an amalgam of people with varied political ambitions. Poland's lowered standing since 1980 and the need to avoid another class division of Poles and a repetition of past events, is discussed, and someone remarks that there can be no legalized opposition to the socialist system in Poland.

All then try to talk at the same time about "my party" and "our party," arguing about which term is best. One of them says that no one doubts the importance of the August agreements and that they are being realized by the government, whose policy is formed in the spirit of the agreements; the government in some cases has gone beyond them. The party apparatus must be made more efficient, but some things are beyond its scope, he says, adding that arrogance of power is not a product of socialism: Arrogant people have been removed from office since 1980, but arrogance is a human trait, difficult to eradicate. He goes on to talk about the need for hard work and apologizes for harping on this subject, which must have become boring for many people by now but is nevertheless true.

Someone who appears to have been acting as moderator says that there have been arguments during this discussion, but that he thanks the participants who agreed to take part. The program concludes with the announcer repeating the names of the participants.

Government, Opposition Mistakes

LD301931 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 30 Aug 84

[From the "Music and Topics" program]

[Text] Four years ago August was written into a historical diary of months-symbols spelled with capital letters. Only 4 years ago at the end of August the authorities and representatives of the public signed social agreements unprecedented in the world. How many correctly predicted then, among tears of emotion, euphoria, and hope, the sequence of events to follow? Did anyone listen to guarded doubts expressed here and there on the meaning of free Saturdays in our situation, which was already deteriorating? Nobody was listening, or almost nobody, because the mass media had lost social credibility, and even honest information and comments were viewed with suspicion.

During the next 16 months, the authorities made mistakes as they allowed tense situations, several times when only prestige was at stake, only to subsequently give in, confronted by a strike paralysis about to affect the entire country. Is it not possible that young activists of the youth movement could have gained an impression of the authorities' weakness because of this conduct, of the systems temporary nature and an approaching end which could be accelerated? The authorities did make mistakes, but who doesn't while changing the harness on a horse in the middle of a fast flowing river? After all, the quadrille of those involved did not make it easy to act calmly and reasonably.

The new trade union movement also made mistakes and, as it turned out later, those were more serious still. They listened to wrong advisers; they totally lacked realism in demands that were hard and uncompromising, and behind which there always loomed a strike pistol. Solidarity did make mistakes, but who would not have made them, growing so much in strength during those months with an irresistible impression that the entire world lay at their feet. Someone will say that anniversaries are not the best occasions for leveling accusations against each other and that it creates a pessimistic atmosphere. Maybe. However, even with all its major and minor tragedies, August is optimistic after all; also because despite subsequent clouds -- and maybe because of them -- it can stay on our calenders.

Symbol of 'Social Phenomenon'

LD310922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Jerzy Malczynski commentary]

[Excerpts] This is the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk, Szczecin, and Jastrzebie agreements. As a result of prolonged, heated disputes, provisions were approved that permitted the establishment of new trade unions meant to be the genuine representative of the working class. We all know how the situation developed in the ensuing years. In connection with this anniversary, let us listen to a topical commentary by Jerzy Malczynski:

[Malcyznski] August 1980 is not only an important date in our [word indistinct], which will undoubtedly go down in the history textbooks. It is first and foremost a symbol of a social phenomenon. A justified worker protest against the distortions of socialism bore fruit in a socialist renewal, in transformations of social consciousness, and in a fuller realization by the workers of their class interests. At the same time, subsequent developments in the situation probably made the entire society aware of a series of threats from the antisocialist forces, and contributed to a great extent to the transformations which took place in the party and state. The ninth congress, confirming the correctness of the worker protest, created the foundations for a restoration of Leninist norms in the party, but also reaffirmed and put in perspective what is of the greatest importance for the working class and for its organization: the manner in which it carries out its leading role.

Today we are better off because of the dramatic experiences of 1980-81, when attempts were made to exploit the processes initiated in August to bring anarchy to the country's life and undermine the foundations of the socialist state. We have also acquired the ability to overcome conflicts through discussion, as well as a series of legal regulations that one can say without exaggeration have democratized our life in all areas. In addition, there is more widespread knowledge than ever before about who our true allies are, about who can be counted on in difficult situations and who cannot. This applies both to various groups inside the country and to the configuration of forces around the world. The lesson continues, but at a much higher grade than prior to August and the ninth congress, before martial law, and the creation of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, the economic reform, the new people's council act -- the list could go on and on.

Trade Union Changes Initiated

LD301537 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, August 30 -- The formation of independent and self-governing trade unions -- this is what interfactory strike committees considered to be the most important postulate in the negotiations with government commissions four years ago.

In less than two weeks' time after the signing of accords the Council of State passed a resolution making it possible to register the newly-emerging trade unions which gave grounds for the law courts to register 82 trade unions.

However, the leaders of Solidarnosc broke the accords signed in the coastal cities of Gdansk and Szczecin and in Jastrzebie in the south. The struggle for a change in methods and ways of exercising power began to transform into a struggle against the system, against the fundamental principles of the existence of the Polish state as member of the socialist community.

Solidarnosc that working people had pinned so much hope on, quickly turned into a destructive political movement. This was halted by the introduction of martial law. All trade unions were then suspended. Thus it was also other unions, such as branch, autonomous and non-affiliated ones, boycotted and disdained by Solidarnosc to which slogans of union pluralism had been put a theory, that paid for the irresponsibility and arrogance of Solidarnosc leaders.

Any long absence of trade unions in work establishments and the country's public life was unthinkable, however, in a country where, despite the recent, dramatic experience, there existed an immense demand for democratisation of socio-political and economic life.

The October 8, 1982 law on trade unions dissolved all previous unions, introducing principles of a gradual formation of new union structures, beginning with the factory level. The law granted the renascent unions broad powers, including the right to strike.

Today's unions wish to take over from the predecessors their best qualities: from the pre-August unions -- traditions of seeing to crews' everyday needs, and from those established after August 1980 -- the sense of independence, the force of getting through, the democratic aspirations. The adjectives "independent, self-governing" included in the names of the majority of the newly-formed unions, are in no way formal ornaments. The new unions feel responsible for monitoring the implementation of social accords to the extent made possible by the present economic conditions.

It is already today that trade unions are the largest social organisation, with a membership of some 4.5 million which continues to grow. The broad programmatic formula makes it possible for participation in the labour movement of former members of all previous trade unions. Under way is also the process of creating organisational structures of suprafactory level.

At the same time, the unionists become increasingly aware of the fact that the political unity within the new movement should be accompanied by the unity of organisation, that there is a need for a nationwide representation of trade unions to conduct talks with the government and to carry on international activities.

It is obviously unionists themselves who will determine the day of setting up, and the form of such a representation, which will surely resemble neither the Central Council of Trade Unions (CRZZ) nor the National Commission of Solidarnosc.

BREAKDOWN OF AUGUST 1981 TALKS REVIEWED

LD302216 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish on 30 August carries a program entitled "Interrupted Talks," which is introduced by Jerzy Malczynski and is broadcast in two 55-minute parts at 1405 GMT and 1605 GMT.

Malczynski begins by recalling the scenario of August 1981 when talks were broken off by the Solidarity National Coordinating Committee. This is followed by a 5-minute flashback recording of Rakowski's speech at the talks in which he speaks of the failure of the Warsaw street demonstration organizers to make the government change its course. Then there is an 8-minute excerpt of a speech by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski on the implementation of most of the points of the accords in progress at that time, the simultaneous decline in production, power cuts, profiteering, the need for price rises, Poland's lack of dollars and the impossibility of importing goods, and the approach of winter and lack of fuel, stressing the vital importance of coal for Poland. A 2-minute recording of Walesa's speech at this meeting then follows.

Malczynski mentions Lakomiec's speech on meat allocation and Sylwester Zawadzki on trade union control. There is a recording of the general discussion, and Solidarity speakers are cited, including Onyskiewsicz on food shortages. A speaker from the government side is heard to say that Solidarity's demands can lead only to chaos and disorder. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, editor of the Solidarity weekly at the time, is quoted on the need for Solidarity commissions to be given power because the people believe only in what they say and because only they have any credibility. Bronislaw Geremek is cited to the effect that the government is responsible for providing people with food, and Solidarity wants responsibility for its storage and distribution. Other debaters from the government and Solidarity sides are heard on this subject: Modzelewski, Slowik; Minister Marian Krzak; Deputy Agricultural Minister Andrzej Kacala, who deplores the effects of all the strikes on agriculture, which vitally needs protection. Rakowski can be heard talking about Solidarity's proposals for the commissions to manage food policy and about strikes. He says that Solidarity's program is unacceptable and proposes that an alternative be sought -- some sort of joint Solidarity-government bodies to look after food policy. He talks about rationing norms to be restored or increased by the government as of 1 September 1981. The ensuing discussion is heard. An unidentified speaker asks Solidarity to help ensure increased meat procurement.

Malczynski sums up, saying that Solidarity was beginning to lose interest in the talks at this point; Walesa was starting to blackmail the government. Slowik is heard talking about the militia and the prosecutor's office. Malczynski says that it was now obvious that the talks were heading for failure. In a recording, Geremek and Modzelewski say that the government is confirming society's worst fears; that maybe it has no freedom of action, and if so, it should please admit it. An unidentified speaker says that the government adopts an independent position. Another speaker says Solidarity has all the facts; there are no secrets on food amounts and distribution. Rulewski is then heard, agitatedly talking about the need for information.

At this point the first part of the program ends at 1500 GMT.

In the second part, Malczynski continues playing back recordings of the discussion at the government-Solidarity meeting in which Professor Antoni Rajkiewicz talks about the strike in Silesia and Soliarity's demand for food control commissions. In the recorded discussion on the trade union act, Halina Skibniewska, Andrezej Gwiazda, and Mieczyslaw Rakowski can be heard. Ciosek reads the government proposals to Solidarity, asking for an end to strikes and calling for hard work, for a joint communique on the current talks, for agreement to the introduction of the economic reform and to increased coal production, for increased agricultural production and more effort in this sector generally, for a stop to the spreading of false rumors that the government is procrastinating over the economic reform, and for the unions to keep away from politics, which are outside their concern.

A speaker stresses that Solidarity's statutes stress that it is not a political party, and he raises objections to Solidarity's foreign contacts. The ensuing recorded discussion is indistinct, coming from the back of the hall. Geremek asks for discussion on the possibility of joint government-Solidarity action. A speaker asks why Solidarity seems to be antiparty and anti-Soviet. Another replies: Tell me why we have nothing to eat.

Professor Antoni Rajkieweicz talks about the program to improve things in Poland: The ruling team has been changed; achievements have been made which must not be squandered. He says he regards Solidarity as a permanent element in our life. The most important thing is to avoid Poland's economic collapse by working together; there must be mutual trust; let us give our children and grandchildren a country in which no blood will be shed. Karol Modzelewski speaks next on defining Solidarity's place in the country's political life.

Malczynski says that the meeting was coming to an end without any rapprochement of standpoints. A speaker is heard, accusing Solidarity of starting a chain of events that it does not want to stop from getting out of hand, he says the government does not feel that Solidarity is helping but hindering; the demands are impossible; what next? He proposes setting up a working group. Someone from Solidarity denies that the strikes are escalating. Proposals of a four-to-four working group of Solidarity and government representatives are made, followed by an indistinct altercation about continuing the talks, Malczynski notes that the meeting went on to midnight and a joint communique was drafted, whose full text he reads. The meeting to approve the final wording of this text took an unexpected course, Malczynski says. The Solidarity representative read a different text, approved by the National Consultative Commission in Gdansk. There was consternation on the government side; a speaker says this is not the joint communique and he cannot sign it. Malczynski cites the PAP report issued the following day about Solidarity's arrogance and rejection of the communique, thus breaking off the talks. The program ends at 1700 GMT.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES CULTURE, ECONOMY

AU3011145 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[Government Press Office report on the 27 August session of the Council of Ministers]

[Excerpts] Summing up the dicussion, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, stressed that the joint sessions of the government and representatives of the National Culture Council [NRK] and artistic organizations and unions are already becoming a tradition and constitute an important part of the normalization of the country's cultural affairs. The report prepared by the NRK on the state of our culture, which will be the subject of joint discussions, is also a valuable initiative. Culture is an inseparable part of the country's sociopolitical affairs and plays a great role in shaping conscious, patriotic, and humanistic attitudes. The tasks relating to this belong to the institutes for culture dissemination.

There exist possibilities for developing various forms of cultural activeness, particularly among young people, by making greater use of the cadres and the educational material for this purpose. The development of culture is an integral part of the educational process. It is necessary in this process to oppose the commercialization of culture, the promotion of alien standards that have a low moral and artistic value, and it is necessary to shape the amateur movement in a way that will make it an important supplement to the professional cultural centers.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers thanked the members of the NRK for their productive activities, which integrate artistic circles and create the conditions for initiating and developing a dialogue. It also assists by putting forward initiatives and making critical judgments of the government.

The Council of Ministers made an assessment of the country's economic situation and the threats to the implementation of the central annual plan and the state budget.

It was assessed that in the space of 7 months, the implementation of the central annual plan was generally successful. The 4.9 percent growth in industrial production creates the conditions for the full implementation of the tasks in this year's plan. Work productivity is increasing, the desired changes to the system of production are taking place, and deliveries for market and export are growing faster than production as a whole. the agricultural situation is good and the harvest of basic cultivated plants is expected to be greater than last year. Beet procurement went well and the planned tasks were exceeded. Favorable trends were obtained in the production of sheep and cattle herds. The procurement of milk and poultry will be higher than planned in the central annual plan, and the plan for the procurement of pulse corps will also be exceeded. The state of beet and potato plantations is good. However, the harvest of certain vegetables, especially tomatoes and cucumbers, will be smaller this year. The development of our economic cooperation with socialist countries should be included with the successful trends, and the implementation of the objective housing construction plan is being properly carried out.

The Council of Ministers drew particular attention to unfavorable phenomena that threaten the implementation of some of the tasks in the central annual plan and the proper course of our economic processes. Some of these threats, which were discussed at the March and May Council of Ministers' sessions, we have managed to eliminate or restrict. However, some still continue to occur including: a higher than planned level of investment expenditure, dispersed investments, and their failure to achieve the planned, objective results; (?a faster than planned growth in people's monetary incomes); an insufficiently high growth in our exports to capitalist countries, which reduces our planned imports from them; and the unsatisfactory quality of part of our industrial production, as well as the lower than planned production of certain important products. There is also a noticeable shortage of haulage capacity in rail and road transportation. There is a relatively excessive increase in the need for electrical power and energy, which could in the future be difficult to meet.

The Council of Ministers decided that, after appraising the economic situation, there is a need for a more effective implementation of the assumptions and decisions made in the economic policies, and made it the duty of the appropriate ministers to undertake activities aimed at restricting the threats that occur and their influence on the economy.

The Council of Ministers then familiarized itself with the country's current financial situation.

In July 1984, the people's monetary incomes were 18.5 percent higher than they were a year ago. During the first 7 months of the year, the retail sale of goods was 9 percent greater than at the same time last year after inflation. People's expenditure on services also rose. The supply of certain goods to the retail trade increased. However, the state of these supplies continued to be insufficient and did not ensure the continuous sale of many goods. The level of the people's monetary resources for the end of July 1984 exceeded Zl.8 billion.

Moreover, the Council of Ministers listened to the minister of finance's report on the country's payments situation. An assessment was made of the effectiveness of the "tight money" policy that is being pursued in relation to the units of the socialized economy, and an assessment was also made of the way the situation in the state budget is shaping itself this year. At the same time, the Council of Ministers authorized the minister of finance to submit the basic assumptions of the state budget for 1985 to the appropriate Sejm commission.

The Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on a program of activities for the improvement of the quality of production.

DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTRY BODY ASSESSES 1985 PLAN

LD302009 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] An extended meeting of the governing council of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services has been held in Warsaw. Present were representatives of all commercial and cooperative organizations, as well as representatives of commercial trade unons. The deliberations dealt with the assumptions of the 1985 Central annual plan.

The consolidating, favorable trends on the market arouse hopes for its early stabilization. This is also envisaged by the assumptions of the central annual plan. The general conclusion emerging from the course taken by consultations in trade organizations reveals that meaningful progress in balancing the market next year is not going to be an easy matter. It seems that the most important task is to attain harmony between the central plan and the plans of individual producers, not only concerning marketable goods but also semifinished goods and raw materials. Another condition is the maintenance of wages and income discipline.

PZPR OFFICIAL ON ROLE OF MARXISM IN ECONOMY

AU281255 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25/26 Aug 84 p 3

[Interview with Witold Sierpinski, chairman of the PZPR Team of Economists of the PZPR Central Committee, by Wieslaw S. Debski: "The Economy and Public Awareness"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Debski] Your team has evaluated the Polish economy. What are the main problems of your community?

[Sierpinski] Improving the methods by which the economy is run is our main problem. An overwhelming majority of party economists and a large section of nonparty economists think that it is necessary to offer strong support to the economic reform now under implementation. There are other views as well. There is a small group of conservative people who think that economic reform is unnecessary and that we should return to so-called manual economic management as soon as possible.

There are also economists who are still laboring under the impact of 1981 and think that no reform is being implemented in our country. They believe this because their ideas of reform are not being implemented. We should devote more attention to the place and role of Marxism in modern economic sciences. The position of Marxism in these sciences was weakened in 1981.

[Debski] How was the role of Marxism weakened?

[Sierpinski] This weakening was evident mainly in evaluations of Polish economic achievements during the 40 years of People's Poland. These evaluations were often extremely one-sided. Some economists regarded that which it is hard to consider as Marxist to be the achievements of our economy. The other dispute concerned basic issues of the theory and practice of our economy. Some people took non-Marxist and even outright anti-socialist positions in this connection. The basic position was the thesis that socialism was incapable of reforming itself and that it was therefore necessary to replace the socialist system with some other system, which was never defined. Of course, the Marxists opposed such and similar positions and engaged in polemics, but we have to admit that there were too few examples of such opposition and that we found ourselves on the defensive.

[Debski] What is the present position of marxism in the economic sciences?

[Sierpinski] Because, under the difficult conditions of martial law, the authorities responded to the main demands of the social sciences and the economists, including the demand for the economic reform, the moods have calmed down and positive processes are developing. I think that the past few years have been years of change toward the pro-socialsit economy and its main backbone -- the Marxist economy. However, this process is still under way and will continue. I am convinced that the conference on the social sciences will be a crucial factor in this.

[Debski] What tasks have the party economists to fulfill in the struggle for the domination of Marxism in science?

[Sierpinski] Above all, they have to promote the polemics with concepts that are alien to Marxist methodology and to use scientific writings and reviews for this purpose. It is equally important to create a new science about the changing economic reality in Poland. This means we have to promote scientific research based on Marxist methodological principles.

[Debski] Do you agree with the view that the past few years have demonstrated that our people's economic awareness is not too good?

[Sierpinski] This awareness is really feeble. Our people and country were very late in embracing capitalist development, and this is why some 60 percent of our countrymen were small-scale agricultural producers before the war. In urban areas, too, most people were small-scale producers. That is why large industrial and genuinely proletarian communities were very few.

As a result, some features of the petit bourgeois mentality come to the fore, especially during periods of great tension. This mentality shows itself primarily in care for one's own household, and considers work to be an exclusive means of meeting the needs of this household. When these features of the petit bourgeois mentality are introduced into large socialist enterprizes they do not promote socialist awareness, but anarchic-syndicalist awareness. This way of thinking becomes a barrier against further economic changes. That is why economic education should be aimed at popularizing the basic notions of economic processes, including state management of the economy and consideration of the economy as a whole and not of its individual elements. Scientists should be trained in this kind of thinking.

[Debski] How can this be done?

[Sierpinski] Our team takes the veiw that this has to be a long-term process in which all resources we have should be exploited, namely, our system of education and training, higher education, and social organizations, including primarily the Supreme Technical Organization and the Polish Economic Society.

The role of mass media in this connection is crucial. Mass media should develop the desired ways of thinking about economic processes and about methods of economic management.

As for the role of our economic practice in developing economic awareness, some people say that this awareness is fostered to a great extent by the ratio of wages to the cost of goods. In a way this is a simplified approach to the problem, but we must not pooh-pooh it because it points to the importance of anti-inflationary policy.

PZPR'S KALKUS ON WORKERS, PARTY AFTER 16TH PLENUM

AU291204 Katowice TAK I NIE in Polish 24 Aug 84 p 3

[Interview given by Stanislaw Kalkus, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, to Lukasz Wykrzykowski: "At the Top and From the Grassroots"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Wykrzykowski] The last plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee was dedicated to assessing the workers class, both its aspirations and its expectations. You, as you always stress, are a representative of this group. To start with a general, but also basic question: What do the workers want here and now.

[Kalkus] You say that I always stress that I am a worker. I do not have to stress it; it is a fact because I do not leave my plant workship -- I just work there considerably less now, but that is of secondary importance. What do workers want? You cannot put it like that. I would have asked: What do workers expect? Why do I say it this way? Because many good party resolutions that were worked out with the participation of the workers later just disappeared. This is why my comrades and colleagues expect programs that are resolved and adopted by the party to be fully and consistently implemented.

[Wykrzykowski] Are you now more a worker or a political activist? More than one activist of worker origins has quickly became isolated from his original circle. Sometimes this happened against his will. Such are the mechanisms of progress. You strive to keep in contact with working people, to meet them at the Ciegielski plant where you work, while at the same time you represent their interests in the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

[Kalkus] Am I more a worker or more a political activist? My personality and the way I think sometimes diverge. My personality has remained the same and I am very careful that it is so. I pay a lot of attention to this while I am at my job in the Ciegielski workships. However, the fact is that the affairs of the country, voivodship, town, and the plant appear differently "from the grassroots" position. Here one does not have an overview. "At the top" one has a much wider field of vision and knows the determining factors of problems that seem simple if you look at them from the grassroots position.

[Wyrzykowski] "The workers class is the leading force of the nation and party." This is an oft-repeated slogan, and some would say that it is only a slogan.

[Kalkus] It is not just a slogan. The numerical force of the workers class and the nature of its work, which stems from the need to transform the technical and scientific ideas of the intelligentsia into deeds, rests on the shoulders of this class. Moreover, there is the open nature of human relations between people in this circle and the fact that they say what they are thinking is one of its strong points. The party, in basing itself on the features of this circle, recognizes the workers class as being its main and most faithful partner in its daily economic, social, and political activities.

The 16th PZPR Plenum and its theme, "The party with the workers -- the workers with the party," are not slogans.

[Wyrzykowski] In agreeing with this, I would like to clearly define the following concept: Does this mean that the workers class is infallible? You said yourself that you see things differently "from the grassroots" and differently again, more broadly, from "the top."

[Kalkus] I cannot generalize by saying it is infallible and I cannot say no, it is not. The reason we have a party structure ranging from party groups and departmental organizations to the Politburo is to discuss this and to weigh opinions. This is also the purpose of the self-government system: to disseminate these arguments among society. However, I agree that what is needed aside from credibility, is also an awareness of the goals before us and some realism in assessing them.

Sometimes the workers class is wooed with statements such as: You have the most to gain, and everything depends on you.

Does it depend on us alone? If the workers benefit, the other circles benefit at the same time taking into consideration, of course, the real contribution they have made to the joint income.

[Wykrzykowski] Are workers for socialism?

[Kalkus] Yes, there is no doubt about it.

[Wykrzykowski] Please expand on this....

[Kalkus] After August 1980 I heard no one say, even casually, that he did not want socialism. However, they asked what kind of socialism it was when it was so distorted. They were against the distortions, but for socialism.

[Wykrzykowski] Views like the following could be heard: Give the power to the workers and they will rule the country justly.

[Kalkus] We do not want to rule alone. We want to be comanagers of the country. Every worker is aware of the fact that without the technical, scientific, and artistic intelligentsia, and so on, the workers class would not be able to carry the burden of the state's affairs.

[Wyrzykowski] A worker's status and his place in the functioning of the state body is stressed every step of the way. The majority of the workers, as is evidenced by sociological research, at the same time want their children to have other professional careers and even, quite often, to have them at the cost of their material status. Let our sons and daughters become office workers, as long as they do not have to experience physical work -- these are the kind of statements that sociologists recorded. Why is this so...?

[Kalkus] I am not familiar with this research. I look at life and draw conclusions from that. It is true that we discuss and consider the priority values of letting worker-peasant youth continue into further education colleges, but this does not mean that there are that many young people from these circles who want to be accepted by a college of further education.

There is no rush to do this. If I were to look around my immediate surroundings, among my colleagues at the Ciegielski plant, then I would find that only several score of them have put their sons or daughters through college, while the others continue their family worker traditions. However, I very often come across intelligentsia families who steer their sons toward manual work.

[Wyrzykowski] What in your view has made you a Politburo member?

[Kalkus] It was primarily a tribute to the efforts and good management of the Poznan region. The Cegielski plant work force has its special place in this voivodship and has been honored in this way.

[Wyrzykowski] What do your comrades at work say about you as a Politburo member?

[Kalkus] I do not know exactly what they say about me. I am interested in what they say, but not enough to try and find out. How am I sure of their trust in me? The fact that the number of workers in my brigade has not increased makes me so sure, although as a brigade-member I do not do much work. If I were not trusted, workers would want me replaced.

[Wyrzykowski] Do you consider yourself the same Cegielski plant worker you were before you were elected to the Politburo?

[Kalkus] Ask someone else. I do all I can to remain the same.

[Wyrzykowski] But this is difficult....

[Kalkus] I do not know whether it is difficult.

[Wyrzykowski] Zofia Grzyb, Albin Siwak, Jerzy Romanik, and Stanislaw Kalkus are the four workers in the Politburo. There have never been four workers in the Politburo. Are you able to influence Politburo decisions? Do people tell you that you are there for show?

[Kalkus] Our influence is as significant as that of any other Politburo member. We are all the same. If anyone assumes that we four are Politburo members for window-dressing purposes, he must think that we are irresponsible people.

The Politburo makes difficult decisions and its responsibility is historic. What would workers say if I told them that I am just "window-dressing?" They would kick me out of my job and say: Man, why did we work so hard to do your job for you?

[Wyrzykowski] Do workers take an interest in your work in the Politburo?

[Kalkus] At first they did and they asked me about everything. I had to tell them about many matters with great responsibility. When the Politburo adopted unpopular resolutions I had to tell them that I had voted for these resolutions.

[Wyrzykowski] What will you be when you are no longer a Politburo member? Will you miss anything?

[Kalkus] I will work a full 8 hours at my bench. I will work with great satisfaction, and if my family life comes up to my expectations, I will spend another 8 hours in the fresh air with my grandchildren.

[Wyrzykowski] Despite the vagaries of our most recent history you have been faithful to the party.

[Kalkus] I do not understand your question. Why should I not have been faithful?

[Wyrzykowski] Workers continued to return their party cards....

[Kalkus] My life was not easy at that time, but the people appreciated one thing in me: I have never changed with the "tide." Even the most militant members of Solidarity never attacked me. Did they not attack me because they respected me? I think they knew that I would not change my views and that I did not have to fight to survive. They knew that I defended the party.

[Wyrzykowski] The years 1956, 1970, 1976, and 1980 — do you think it will be possible to avoid the errors of previous years? Will new errors be made?

[Kalkus] It is not only the party leadership that will determine whether we are able to avoid these errors. We may have the best possible directives, but if we at the grass-roots level fail to see that they are implemented who will?

[Wyrzykowski] What does the term "worker" mean at the end of the 20th century?

[Kalkus] Ask the socialogists.

[Wyrzykowski] I have asked you as a representative of the social class of workers.

[Kalkus] I regard as workers both the foremen in the Silesian Uprising Coalmine and the engineers in the Cegielski plant who, if necessary, don an overall and do the dirty work. I regard as workers those people with vocational, technical, or higher training who know both theory and practice of their work. Such people are able at any time to become partners in solving bench tasks.

[Wyrzykowski] Today when you go to see the Cegielski plant manager, does he talk to you as a worker, one of the 10,000 or so workers of the plant, or as a Politburo member, one who is in the top party and plant echelon?

[Kalkus] I would like him to talk to me as a worker. I regard my plant manager as my superior in the same way as I regard my plant party secretary as my superior.

[Wyrzykowski] This is what you wish, but is your wish fulfilled?

[Kalkus] My superiors in the plant talk to me as a member of the work force. I give them no reason for talking to me in any other way.

[Wyrzykowski] Probably no Politburo member has ever been asked the question I am now going to ask you. Since our talk is not quite the run of the mill I will ask you: Are you happy?

[Kalkus] Well, if I were not I would not have been able to fulfill my functions. The atmosphere at home, at work, and in the community makes one either good or bad functionary.

It is impossible to abandon everything and to claim that one can be a good functionary and activist. I do not believe this is possible.... I could not be a good activist if I abandoned everything.

[Wyrzykowski] What have been your personal satisfactions in the past 40 years?

[Kalkus] I have been able to stay in my plant for 35 years. As for my family life, I am pleased that my wife and I have been able to bring up two children in a good atmosphere. Now we have two grandchildren. As for my work, I fondly remember my activity as a leader of a party group, despite various achievements and failures. Yes, there have been failures as well.

Some of our workers in the plant can still remember what a family atmosphere we were able to create in our shop and how productive this atmosphere was in the sixties and seventies. It was in that shop where I was a leader of a party group and where I continue to work that I was promoted brigadier.

[Wyrzykowski] What is your wish as a Politburo member?

[Kalkus] That in 10 years, which will be a golden jubilee of the PPR, the party and the people's government have all the people behind them.

USSR DELEGATION VISITS NUCLEAR CENTERS

LD301644 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] A delegation of the leadership of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy today visited two Polish nuclear sciences research centers in Swierk, near Warsaw -- the Nuclear Energy Institute and the Nuclear Problems Institute. The guests acquainted themselves with the operations of these centers and with the functioning of research installations.

HUNGARY'S CZINEGE MET BY SIWICKI ON ARRIVAL

LD281952 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, August 28 (MTI) -- Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister, arrived on an official, friendly visit to Warsaw Tuesday. He was met at the airport by his host Colonel General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defence.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES ENVOYS TO VATICAN, UN

LD302220 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Jerzy Kuberski, head of the group for permanent working contacts with the Holy See, and Wlodzimierz Natorf, Poland's permanent representative at the United Nations.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS WITH JOURNALISTS ABOARD PLANE

AU301824 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/8/1984 -- Leaving Romania in a special aircraft, Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, addressed the newspapermen accompanying him. Both the talks he conducted with President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as the visit to Romania were termed by the distinguished Chinese guest as "fruitful." "We are all satisfied" -- he said, and added that during the three rounds of talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu, developments in the two countries, major international issues and the evolution of bilaterial relations were discussed. Li Xiannian stressed that the two sides had "identical or similar" views on international questions. "We reached a consensus on a string of major international issues" -- the Chinese president mentioned. He further said: "The sides reiterated that the two countries should self-reliantly establish their own development policies, in accordance with their specific conditions."

Li Xiannian also pointed out that during the talks, the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Romania agreed to minutely observe the five principles of peaceful coexistence which had demonstrated their correctness in the last 30 years. These principles -- the observance of territorial sovereignty and integrity, non-interference in internal affairs, non-course to force, equality of rights, mutual advantage -- became norms of international relations, the Chinese president underlined.

He thanked again for having been warmly received by the Communist Party, the Romanian Government and people and by President Nicolae Ceausescu. President Li Xiannian expressed the conviction that the Sino-Romanian relationships would further develop.

STOIAN RECEIVES PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

AU301927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/8/1984 -- Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received, on August 30, the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and of the China-Romania Friendship Association led by Dai Suli, member of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, secretary of the party committee of Liaoning Province, who are paying a visit to Romania. During the talks, emphasis was placed on the fine relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the two parties and peoples which develop and deepen continuously in the spirit of the understandings and documents covenanted during the Romanian-Chinese summits.

CEAUSESCU CABLES MONGOLIA'S BATMONH ON ELECTION

AU241815 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1715 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/8/1984 -- RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a telegram to the general secretary of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Jambyn Batmonh, which reads:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and on my own behalf, I address you warm congratulations and best wishes on your having been elected to the high office of general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

I express my belief that the fine relations of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party will steadily expand and deepen on multiple planes, in the interests of building the new system in our countries, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

I wish you, the Mongolian communists and friendly people success and ever greater achievements in socialist construction, as well as prosperity and happiness.

LEADERS' CABLE MARKS SLOVAK NATIONAL UPRISING

AU301200 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Aug 84 p 5

[Cable sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to the CSSR's Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal on the anniversary of the Slovak national uprising]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/8/1984 -- To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Comrade Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, Prague

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people, and on our own behalf, we want to extend most cordial congratulations and warm comradely greetings to the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and the Czechoslovak people on the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising.

The Slovak national uprising was an outstanding contribution to the fight against fascism, to the restoration of the state of Czechs and Slovaks on democratic bases and to the accomplishments of revolutionary transformations under the leadership of the CPCZ.

The Communists, the entire Romanian people follow with keen interest and rejoice at the great achievements of the Czechoslovak people is building the developed socialist society.

We are confident that by working together in the spirit of the understandings covenanted at top level the Romanian-Czechoslovak relations of friendship and cooperation will steadily develop and deepen in all fields, in the interest of our peoples, of the general cause of peace, socialism and international cooperation.

On the anniversary of the Slovak national uprising we wish you, dear comrades, and all the Czechoslovak people new and increasingly greater successes in your activity to make friendly Czechoslovakia flourish and prosper.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

GOP RECEIVES FAILING MARKS IN HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY

AU301924 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Aug 84 p 2

[D. Rancic article: "Failing Marks in History, Geography, and Politics"]

[Text] The following detail has struck us from the extensive Republican Party Platform, which was adopted at Dallas:

"We are in solidarity" -- American Republicans stressed -- "with the peoples of Eastern Europe, Poles, Hungarians, East Germans, Czechs, Romanians, Yugoslavs, Bulgarians, Ukranians, the Baltic peoples, Armenians, and with all enslaved nations, which daily wage a struggle against their Soviet masters." (TANJUG translation according to USIA)

Those who drafted the platform must have a great misunderstanding about history and geography. We will limit our discussion to Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslavs have never tolerated slavery, either in their county or elsewhere. It was precisely for this reason that Yugoslavia was, as is stated in every history book, a U.S. ally in the struggle for freedom in the two world wars. As regards the "Soviet masters," in its revolution in 1948 Yugoslavia sufficiently clearly confirmed that it decides independently on its destiny. Guarding its independence, Yugoslavia later resisted all attempts at political blackmail and for this reason paid a 40 percent interest rate on loans. Yugoslavia has no "master." So much for history.

From the geographic point of view, Yugoslavia is not in the East, but rather, as can be seen in every atlas, in southern Europe. For those better informed, the very name Yugoslavia suggests this. Besides, why should Yugoslavia be in the East, while its southern neighbors, Greece and Turkey, are in the West? Not even in a political sense is Yugoslavia in East Europe, because it is a nonaligned and nonbloc country, a fact that is frequently mentioned by many American politicians.

Those who drafted the platform have, in this case, received "failing marks" both in history and political geography.

They could probably have avoided these two bad marks of a primary school level had they turned to the competent persons of their party, the program of which they proclaimed to American voters. We believe that two statements would certainly be of a great assistance to them.

The first statement:

"All peoples who are determined to preserve their independence and to live in peace can take Yugoslavia as an example. You sincerely desire peace but, as you so courageously demonstrated during World War II and later, you are ready to firmly resist every attempt to restrict your independence and sovereignty. With your courage and determination you have gained respect throughout the world." (Vice President Bush, in Belgrade on 16 September 1983)

The second statement:

"Our country strongly supports Yugoslavia's independence, unity, and territorial integrity.

"We truly respect Yugoslav nonalignment and, despite the understandable differences, consultations and cooperation have always been useful and appreciated." (President Reagan, in Washington on 1 February 1984)

Can enslaved people serve anyone as an example, and who can appreciate their position and cooperation with them?

Naturally, we know that in American political life party convention platforms do not automatically also represent official policy. Nonetheless, it is an astonishing circumstance that at such an authoritative meeting things are said which are at such odds with official policy.

The platform also speaks about the aspiration of great fighters for freedom. The platform, among other things, stresses that "all human beings are created equal with the natural human right to manage [upravljati] themselves," and that the "right to self-management" should be enjoyed by "all peoples throughout the world." Such as they are, the "enslaved" Yugoslavs, precisely because they respect the right of man to manage himself, have lived in their self-managing socialist system for more than 3 decades, that is, even before that time during which even Dulles found it necessary to stress Yugoslavia's independent position, in contrast to certain American politicians of narrow views.

DJURANOVIC ENDS INDIA VISIT, DEPARTS FOR HOME

LD301145 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0936 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi, August 30 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia President Veselin Djuranovic this morning, Thursday, ended a four-day official and friendly visit to India and left from Bangalore for Belgrade. During the visit, Djuranovic had very successful and exhaustive talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other high-ranking Indian officials.

At the airport in Bangalore, capital of southern Indian state Karnataka, Djuranovic and his aides were seen off by head of Karnataka State Ramakrishna Hegde and other high-ranking state officials.

Delegation Met by Ljubicic

LD301945 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1858 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Aug (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived by special aircraft in Belgrade this evening after paying a 3-day official and friendly visit to India.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council, arrived with the president of the SFRY Presidency.

The welcoming party at Belgrade airport was composed of Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Borislav Srebic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Mrs Shrimati Koushik charge d'affairs of the Indian Embassy in Belgrade; and other officials.

SUKRIJA CONGRATULATES NEW MONGOLIAN LEADER

LD241433 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1022 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Aug (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram to Jambyn Batmonh congratulating him on his election to the office of general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee.

The telegram emphasizes, among other things, the conviction that cooperation between the LCY and the MPRP will continue to develop successfully and that it will thus contribute to the development of relations between the two countries, the consolidation of friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Mongolia, to international cooperation on an equal basis, and to the struggle for peace and socialism in the world.

FUEL LIMITS EXTENDED, COMMODITY EXPORT FORBIDDEN

LD301657 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, August 30 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government has extended the effect of the regulation on limiting trade in petrol and diesel fuel. Under this regulation, all car owners are issued coupons for buying 120 litres of petrol every three months, taxi-cab owners for 300 litres and lorry owners for 500 litres. This measure went into force in October, 1982, as part of other measures within a programme for Yugoslavia's economic stabilisation.

At its session here today, the Yugoslav Government also took the decision on forbidding exports of maize, wheat, sugar and edible oil. This decision also forbids exports of 300,000 tonnes of last year's maize yield, 100,000 tonnes of wheat, 70,000 tonnes of sugar and 20,000 tonnes of edible oil.

VRHOVEC ADDRESSES RIJEKA LC COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM

LD301904 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Rijeka, 30 Aug (TANJUG) -- The basic meaning of the debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session is to strengthen the original power and training not only of LC ranks but of the entire Yugoslav society to find more firmly, more radically and more efficiently the solutions and paths of development, Josip Vrhovec, SFRY Presidency member said today while taking part in the work of the Rijeka LC Municipal Committee Presidium.

It is through debate, Vrhovec said, that the LC must formulate conclusions on the basis of a grasp of the present situation and of the causes which had led to it, but without dramatization and by indicating in specific terms ways out of the problems which have arisen. The results of this debate must be concrete in order that they might not sink into archives and thus join some which we have hyperproduced.

Vrhovec pointed out that practice had demonstrated that work by forums was not enough. The fact that this method of carrying on debates and adopting conclusions has been adopted -- and which has caused conjectures both at home and abroad -- makes one ask if it is a question of weakness, crisis or, in fact, of strength? It is evident, Vrhovec said, that this is proof of the LC's stagnation and this is, after all, also the reason for this action.

However, it is even more evident that it is the result of the revolutionary strength of the LC, by which we affirm in practice the achievements of our revolution. It is precisely by negating it that antisocialism has emerged. With reference to antisocialism, the LC has not demonstrated unity to a sufficient extent, and this is also noted in the conclusions of the 13th session. They should, however, define more precisely the platform of activity by antisocialist forces and the reply of the LC and of all socialist subjects to this. Should we not achieve this, we will leave quite a lot of nails behind on our road which could also cause accidents. We philosophize too much about the way one should deal with antisocialism without calling into question the democratic character of our society. There can be no dilemma in this context -- everything is clear, but apparently not in people's minds. One example of this is the recently-invented polemics in the press as to whether one should proceed against a book with a book or with the police!

If a book has a literary content than it needs a literary review. But if it represents an enemy leaflet, the reaction should be different. If the LC does not react resolutely, an image of weakness and crisis is created. Perhaps this too is the logical consequence of the extended economic crisis which, if it should last longer, must have an influence on political trends and thus cause certain contradictions in social trends. Economic difficulties are a suitable soil for the activity of antisocialist forces in all directions -- against the working class, against self-managing socialism, the federal character of Yugoslavia, unity, and so forth. At the same time, pressure by the bourgeois concept of democracy and of the petit-bourgeois system of values is growing stronger. If we accept such a logic of deliberations we will lose the battle. We must state clearly -- the foundation from which we proceed is socialist self-managing democracy.

Furthermore, the LC is accused of having usurped power through the revolution. Revolution is, after all, the battle for power, but not for privatized power but for the power of the working class. Such assertions cannot be answered with literary critiques.

If at the same time we allow national policy to be called into question -- there are a large number of articles about the policy of denationalization of Serbs being pursued in Croatia -- this too should be replied to with political battle because the enemy's most poisonous and most dangerous weapon is nationalism.

Josip Vrhovec also pointed out the danger of excessive politicking and of making the economic and social practice a subject of politicking. Science should be extended full support, but care should also be shown for its social orientation. He also said that the battle for the implementation of the LC's leading role and for the strengthening of its ideological and action unity must be closely linked with the struggle for the economic stabilization, and to this, greater significance should be given in the conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session during the debates.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES -- Belgrade 30 Aug (TANJUG) -- By a decree of the SFRY Presidency, Uros Markic, hitherto republican adviser in the Executive Council of the SR of Slovenia, has been appointed as the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Republic of Colombia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1109 GMT 30 Aug 84 LD] Belgrade 30 Aug (TANJUG) -- By a decree of the SFRY Presidency, Ljubisa Jeremic, hitherto a minister in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed as the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1311 GMT 30 Aug 84 LD]